500-420 Q&As

Cisco AppDynamics Associate Performance Analyst

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QUESTION 1

Which health rule violation event will be triggered when a Performance Analyst modifies the existing health rule that is already in critical violation?

A. Health Rule Violation Ended-Critical

B. Health Rule Violation Started-Critical

C. Health Rule Violation Canceled-Critical

D. Health Rule Violation Continues-Critical

Correct Answer: D

When a Performance Analyst modifies an existing health rule that is already in a state of critical violation, the event that is typically triggered is "Health Rule Violation Continues-Critical." This event indicates that, despite the modification, the

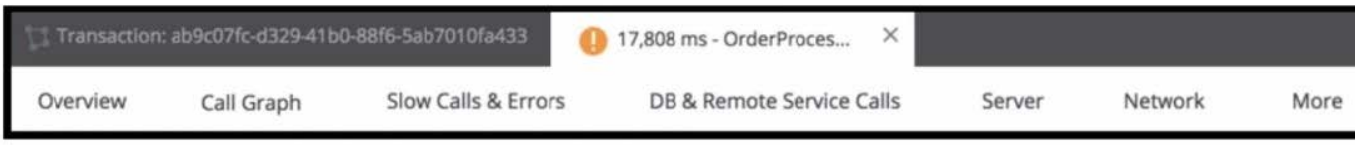
health rule is still being violated at a critical level. The system recognizes that the conditions for the health rule violation are still being met and continues to alert accordingly.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Health Rules and Events: Explains the different types of health rule events and the conditions under which they are triggered.

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.



On which tab will the configured transaction threshold be found?

A. Call Graph

B. Slow Calls and Error

C. DB and Remote Services Calls

D. Overview

E. More

Correct Answer: D

In Cisco AppDynamics, the transaction threshold configurations are typically found under the "Overview" tab. This is where you can view the health rule violations and performance baselines that are associated with transaction snapshots,

which can include the configured transaction thresholds. These thresholds set the acceptable performance limits for transactions, and when these limits are exceeded, it may trigger health rule violations that are visible on the Overview tab.

References:

AppDynamics Documentation on Transaction Snapshots AppDynamics Documentation on Health Rule Violations

QUESTION 3

Which Application Dashboard view categorizes transactions by load, response time, errors, slow transactions, and stalled transactions in a single aggregated value for a specific time range?

A. Transaction Snapshots

B. Top Business Transactions

C. Machine Snapshots

D. Transaction Score

Correct Answer: D

The Transaction Score view in the Application Dashboard categorizes transactions by load, response time, errors, slow transactions, and stalled transactions. It provides an aggregated value for a specific time range, giving an at-a-glance

indication of the health and performance of business transactions.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Transaction Score:

https://docs.appdynamics.com/latest/en/application-monitoring/application-dashboard

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

When looking at the Transaction Score for a specific transaction, how are errors in the transaction identified?

A. Set the time range and drill down into the snapshots in the Error tab.

B. Set the time range and examine the Slow Response Times tab.

C. Set the time range and examine the dashboard for errors.

D. Set the time range and drill down into the snapshots in the Events tab.

Correct Answer: A

Errors in a transaction are identified by examining the snapshots that capture the problematic transactions. By setting the appropriate time range, a Performance Analyst can drill down into the snapshots within the Error tab to identify and

analyze errors. These snapshots provide detailed diagnostic information, such as stack traces, slow SQL queries, and error logs, which are vital for pinpointing the root cause of transaction errors.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Transaction Snapshots:

QUESTION 5

Which three data points can be located by drilling down into a JDBC exit call for an Oracle backend? (Choose three.)

A. Query type

B. Statement type

C. Query Id

D. Weight %

E. Originating node

F. %Time

Correct Answer: ABE

When drilling down into a JDBC exit call for an Oracle backend, AppDynamics provides detailed information about the call. The data points include:

Query type, which can indicate whether it\\'s a SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statement.

Statement type, which describes the nature of the SQL statement being executed. Originating node, which identifies the node from which the JDBC call originated. These data points help in understanding the nature and source of database

operations, which can be critical for performance analysis and troubleshooting.

References:

AppDynamics documentation on Database Monitoring: